

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE DIVISION**

JOSEPH DANIEL GOADE,)	
<i>an individual,</i>)	Civil Action No.: _____
Plaintiff,)	
)	JURY DEMANDED
v.)	
)	
PARKER COMPOUND BOWS, INC.)	
<i>a Virginia Corporation,</i>)	
Defendant.)	

**COMPLAINT
FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade, by and through his attorney, brings this action against Parker Compound Bows, Inc., for patent infringement of U.S. Letters Patent Nos. 7,721,724 and 7,753,044 in violation of the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*, for which Plaintiff demands a jury trial.

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Joseph Daniel Goade (“Plaintiff” or “Goade”) is an individual and a resident of the State of Missouri. Plaintiff does business in the Middle District of Tennessee.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Parker”) conducts regular business in this district, and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, having its principal place of business at 3022 Lee Jackson Highway, Staunton, Virginia 24401, with a designated registered agent Mr. Robert O. Errett (Parker CEO), RTE 11 South, P.O. Box 105, Mint Spring, Virginia 24463. Parker regularly, systematically, and

purposefully conducts business in the State of Tennessee through selling its products to retail stores and selling directly to the public via Parker's website.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 35 U.S.C. § 271 et seq.
4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant by reason of its presence in the State of Tennessee because Defendant has physically conducted and continues to physically conduct business throughout the State of Tennessee and in this judicial district, because of Defendant's sufficient contacts to the State of Tennessee, and/or because Defendant has committed and continues to commit, has contributed and continues to contribute to, and has induced and continues to induce acts of patent infringement in this judicial district.
5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c) and 1400(b). *See Exhibit 1* (receipts for sale of Defendant's infringing Sidekick compound bow and Thunderhawk Crossbow products in this judicial district at Bass Pro Shop, 323 Opry Mills Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37214; and receipt for sale of Defendant's infringing String Suppressor Kit (Item# 38-235) product in this judicial district at Outdoor Junction, 1999 East Spring Street, Cookeville, Tennessee 38506).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

6. Plaintiff is engaged in the business of developing, manufacturing, marketing and selling STS™ string shock suppressors for archery bows, which act to dampen a bow string's vibration at a position near the string's rest state, after a bow string has been drawn and then released to deliver an arrow or bolt. These string shock suppressors

may be sold with an archery bow; and, string shock suppressors may be sold separately as a later add-on or replacement for use on an archery bow.

7. Plaintiff is the sole inventor and owner of United States Letters Patent No. 7,721,724 entitled “Shock Suppressor for a Bow,” which issued May 25, 2010 (the ‘724 patent). A copy of the ‘724 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** and is incorporated by reference. Plaintiff owned the ‘724 patent throughout the period of Defendant’s infringing acts and still owns the patent.
8. Plaintiff is also the sole inventor and owner of United States Letters Patent No. 7,753,044 entitled “Shock Suppressor for a Bow,” which issued July 13, 2010 (the ‘044 patent). A copy of the ‘044 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** and is incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiff owned the ‘044 patent throughout the period of Defendant’s infringing acts and still owns the patent.
9. Plaintiff has complied with the statutory requirement of placing a notice of the Letters Patent on all string shock suppressors it manufactures and sells and has given the Defendant written notice of the infringement.

THE INFRINGING PRODUCTS AT ISSUE

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant develops, creates, manufactures, imports, distributes, offers for sale, and sells an extensive array of archery bows (both compound and crossbow bows) with included infringing bow string shock suppressors, and also sells infringing bow string shock suppressors as a separate product, collectively referred to herein as the “Parker Archery Products.”
11. Upon information and belief, the Parker Archery Products include, but are not limited to, the String Suppressors and PYTHON, VELOCITY, EAGLE, SIDEKICK, and

THUNDERHAWK product models, and also, but not limited to, the Parker Archery products listed in **Exhibit 4**.

12. The Parker Archery Products developed, created, manufactured, imported, distributed, offered for sale, and sold by Defendant infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '724 Patent.
13. The Parker Archery Products developed, created, manufactured, imported, distributed, offered for sale, and sold by Defendant infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '044 Patent.
14. Upon information and belief, Defendant sold or caused to be sold the Parker Archery Products into this judicial district via several retailers of archery bows both with websites and physical stores located in Nashville, Tennessee and other cities in this judicial district.

COUNT I
Infringement of the '724 Patent

15. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation of paragraphs 1-14 as though fully set forth herein.
16. Defendant has been and is directly infringing, actively inducing others to infringe, and/or contributing to the infringement of the '724 patent by making, using, importing into the United States, offering for sale, selling, and/or otherwise distributing devices as described in the '724 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
17. Defendant's infringement has injured or will injure Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for Defendant's infringement, which in no event can be less than a reasonable royalty.

18. Defendant's infringement has been deliberate, willful, intentional, and with full knowledge of the existence of the '724 patent.
19. Defendant's infringement has caused or will cause Plaintiff substantial damage and irreparable injury by its infringement of the '724 patent, and Plaintiff will continue to suffer damage and irreparable injury unless and until Defendant is enjoined by this Court from continuing its infringement.
20. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and compensatory relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, as well as enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 283-285.

COUNT II
Infringement of the '044 Patent

21. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation of paragraphs 1-20 as though fully set forth herein.
22. Defendant has been and is directly infringing, actively inducing others to infringe, and/or contributing to the infringement of the '044 patent by making, using, importing into the United States, offering for sale, selling, and/or otherwise distributing devices as described in the '044 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
23. Defendant's infringement has injured or will injure Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for Defendant's infringement, which in no event can be less than a reasonable royalty.
24. Defendant's infringement has been deliberate, willful, intentional, and with full knowledge of the existence of the '044 patent.
25. Defendant's infringement has caused or will cause Plaintiff substantial damage and irreparable injury by its infringement of the '044 patent, and Plaintiff will continue to

suffer damage and irreparable injury unless and until Defendant is enjoined by this Court from continuing its infringement.

26. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and compensatory relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, as well as enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 283-285.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade respectfully requests that this Court enter Judgment in favor of Joseph Daniel Goade against the Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. and grant to Joseph Goade all of the following relief:

- a. Enter judgment that Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. has infringed and is infringing the '724 patent;
- b. Enter judgment that Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. has infringed and is infringing the '044 patent;
- c. Enter judgment that the aforementioned infringement by Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. has been and is willful;
- d. Enter an order permanently enjoining Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. and its officers, agents, employees, and all others in active concert or participation with Defendant or any of them from further infringing, whether directly or indirectly, the '724 patent;
- e. Enter an order permanently enjoining Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc. and its officers, agents, employees, and all others in active concert or participation with Defendant or any of them from further infringing, whether directly or indirectly, the '044 patent;

- f. Award Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade his damages in an amount sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc.'s infringement of the '724 patent, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- g. Award Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade his damages in an amount sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc.'s infringement of the '044 patent, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- h. Award enhanced damages to Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade in an amount not less than three times the compensatory damages awarded by this Court for Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc.'s willful infringement of the '724 patent, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- i. Award enhanced damages to Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade in an amount not less than three times the compensatory damages awarded by this Court for Defendant Parker Compound Bows, Inc.'s willful infringement of the '044 patent, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- j. Declare this case to be "exceptional" under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and award Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade his attorney fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action; and

k. Award Plaintiff Joseph Daniel Goade such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: October 3, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ralph Krisher

Ralph Krisher (BPR # 027054)

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P.O. Box 330997

Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37133

Tel: (615) 200-0553

Fax: (615) 396-8579

*Attorney for Plaintiff
Joseph Daniel Goade*



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Accumulated Points: 38

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Sales Tax \$637.97 @ 9.25% \$59.01
TOTAL \$696.98

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Auth Code: 000000 Balance: \$0.00
GIFTCARD *****9946 \$500.00
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STORE TILL OP NO. TRANS. DATE TIME
0009 0906 716412 413609 09-17-15 13:36

5/20/2013 4:37 PM
Store: 1

Sales Receipt #209382



Outdoor Junction

1999 East Spring Street
Cookeville, TN 38506
(931) 520-7500

Cashier: bridgett

Description 1	Qty	Price	Ext Price
PARKER SUPPRES	1	\$41.99	\$41.99 T
		Subtotal:	\$41.99
Local Sales Tax	9.75 % Tax:		+ \$4.09
RECEIPT TOTAL:			\$46.08

Debit Card: \$46.08 XXXX1469

DEBIT

Reference # 3000016058 Auth=139094

Entry: Swiped Merchant # ***69027

Keep receipt to return merchandise.





US007721724B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Goade

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,721,724 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***May 25, 2010**

(54) **SHOCK SUPPRESSOR FOR A BOW**

(76) Inventor: **Joseph Daniel Goade**, 2892 Highway 51
South, Dyersburg, TN (US) 38024

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/147,572**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 8, 2005**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2006/0278207 A1 Dec. 14, 2006

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F41B 5/20 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **124/89; 124/25.6**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 124/89,
124/86, 25.6; 16/86 R, 86 A, 86 B, 86 C;
267/139, 140, 153

See application file for complete search history.

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Comments posted at www.archerytalk.com.

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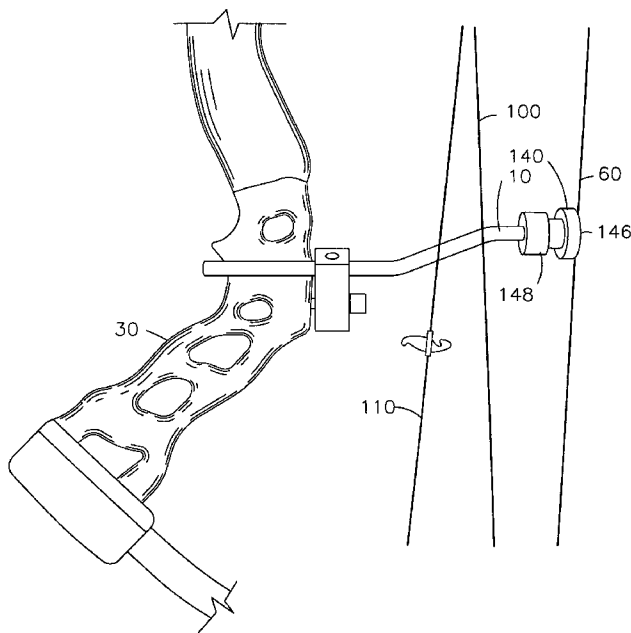
Primary Examiner—John Ricci

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Defilló & Associates, Inc;
Evelyn A. Defilló

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a suppressor having: a rod having a first end and a second end; a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the rod passes through one of the bore holes, wherein a fastener passes through the other bore hole; a cushion located at the first end of the rod, the cushion having a first face and a second face; and wherein the cushion includes at least one slot at the first face and a treaded portion at the second face. The shock suppressor is mounted to the riser of an archery bow.

12 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



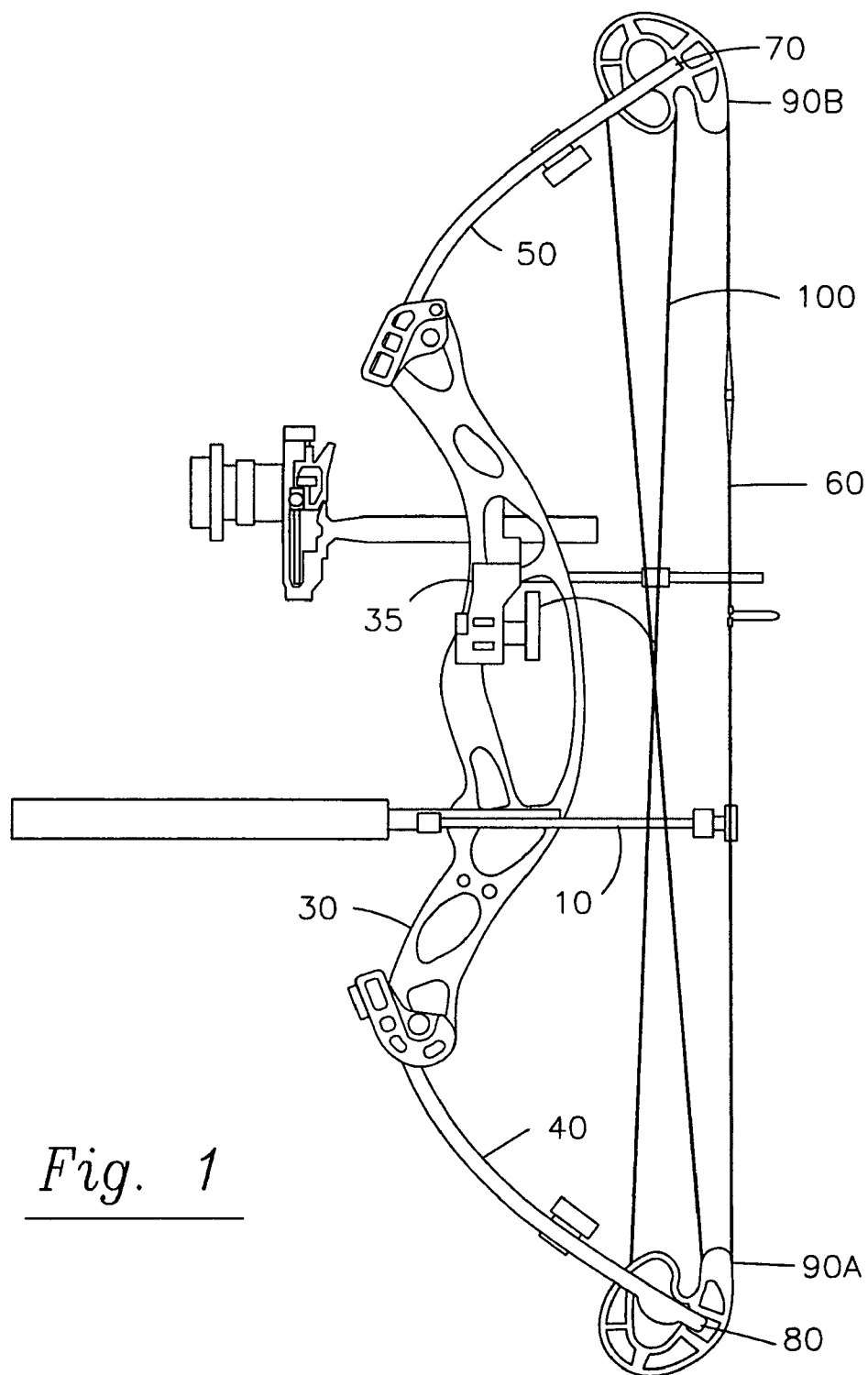


Fig. 1

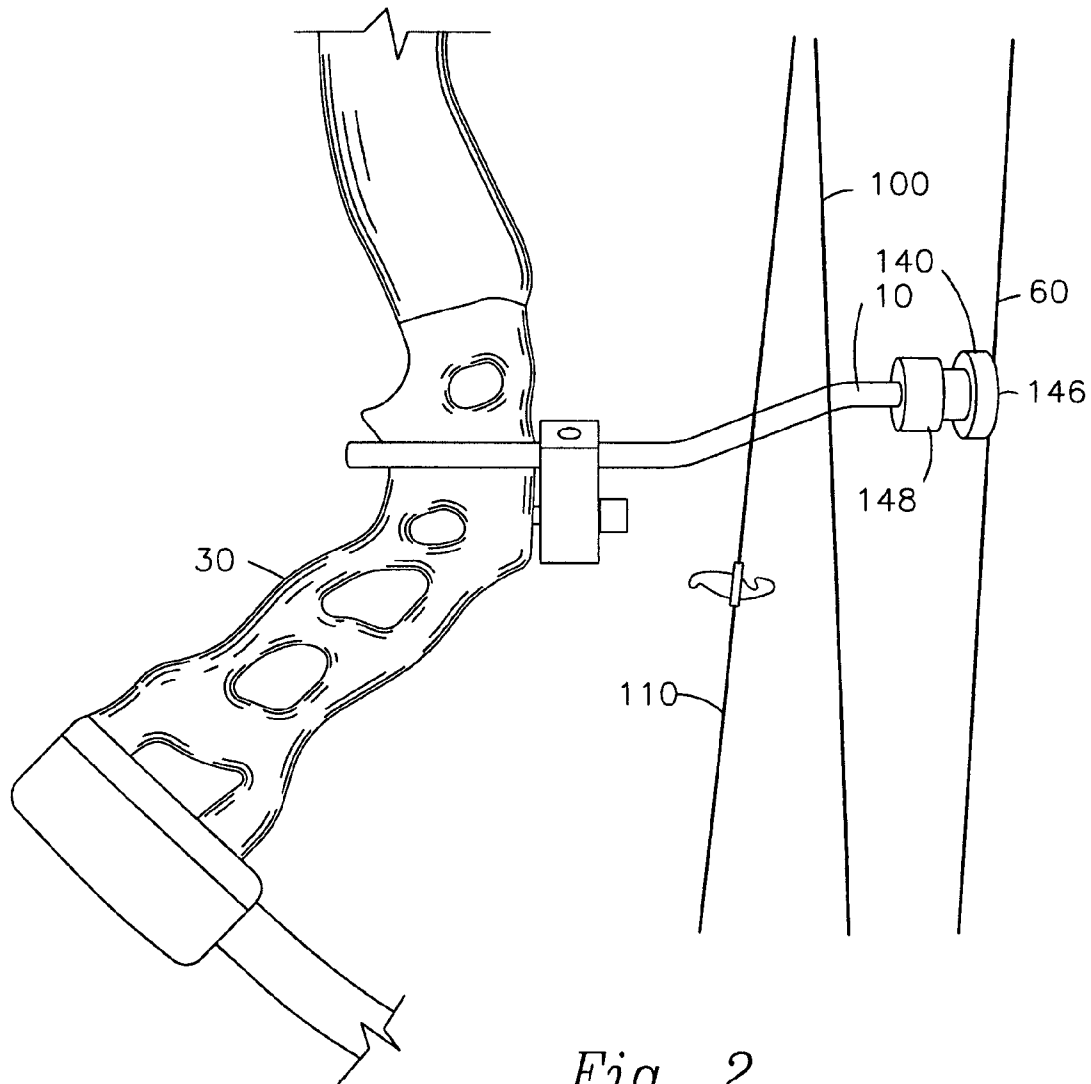


Fig. 2

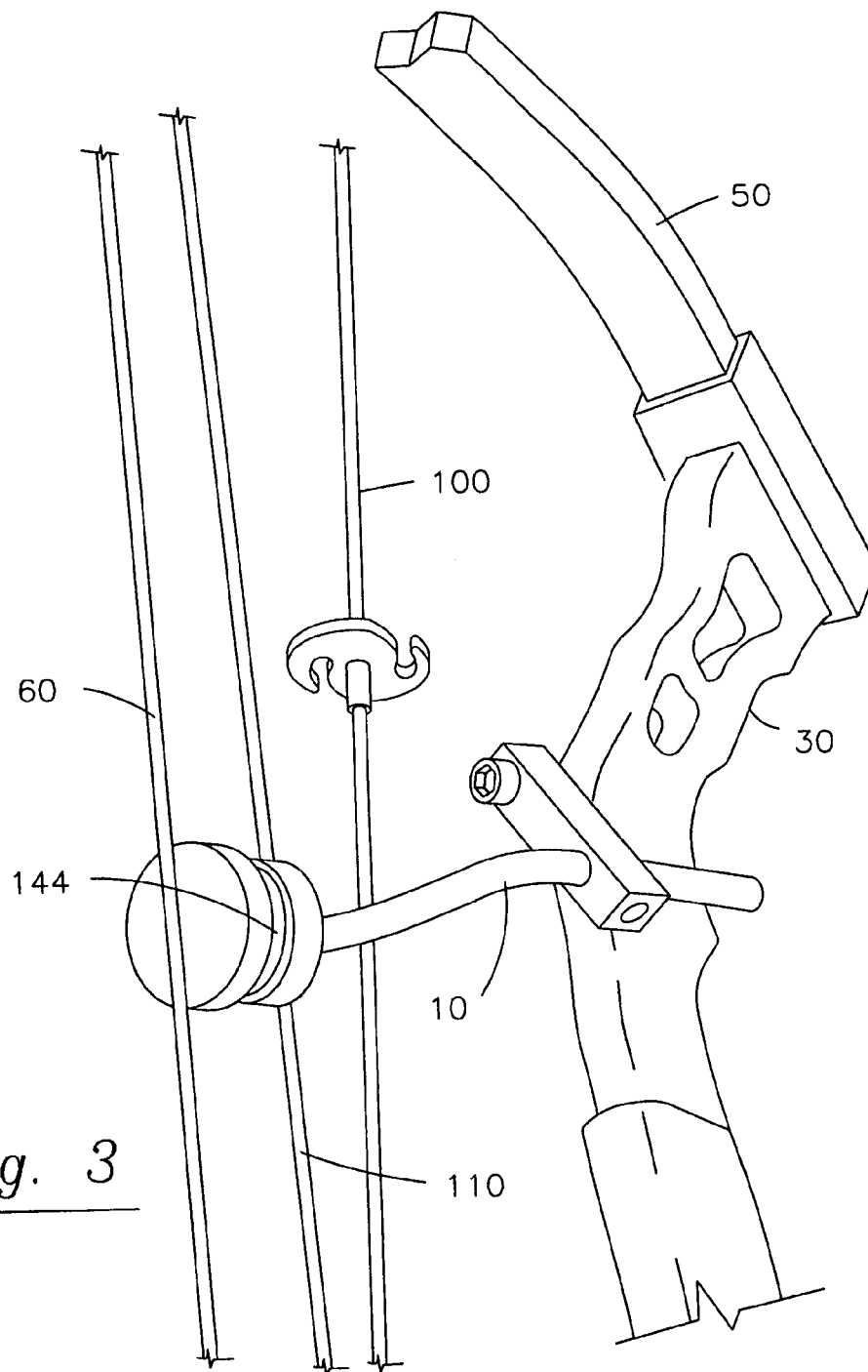
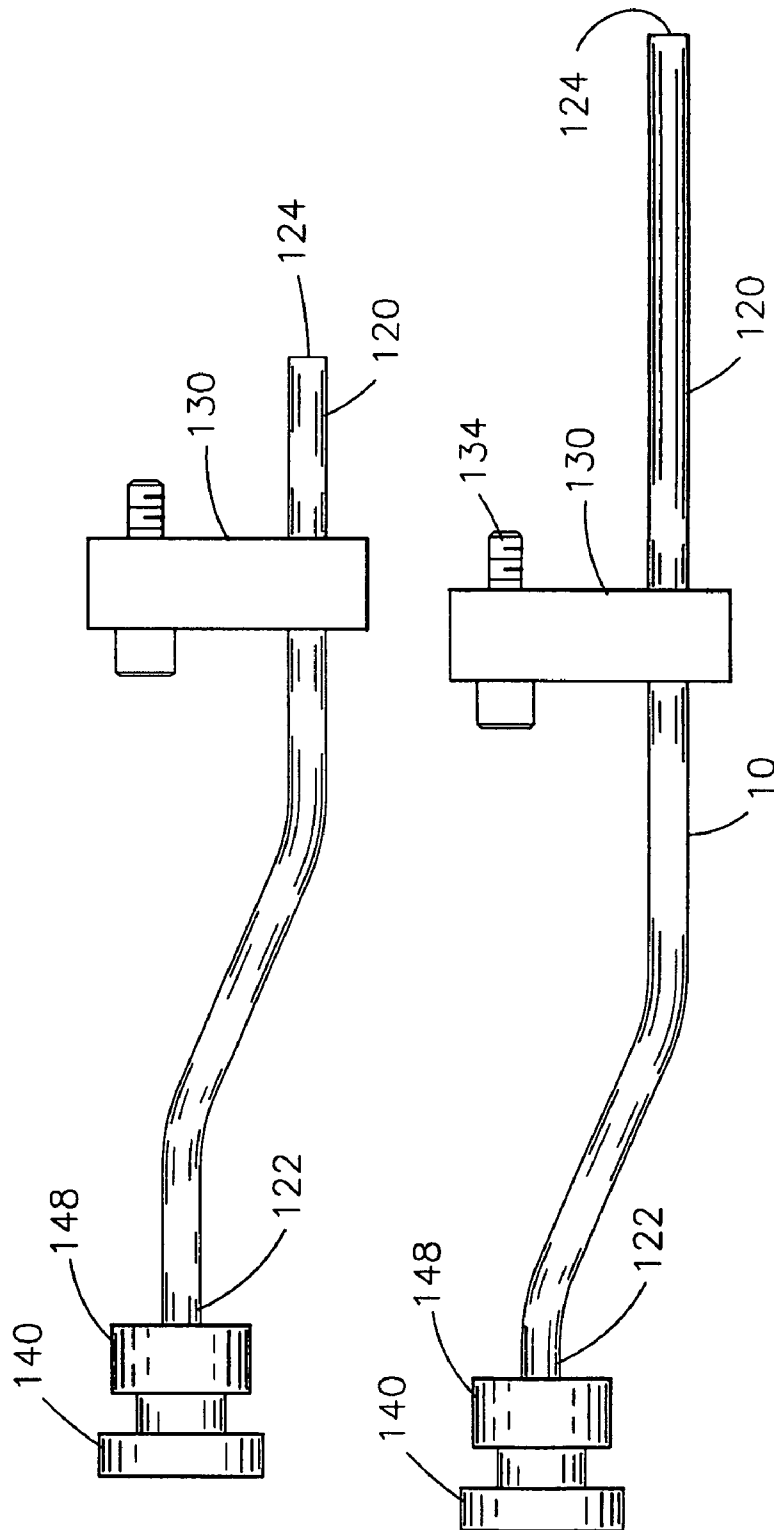


Fig. 3



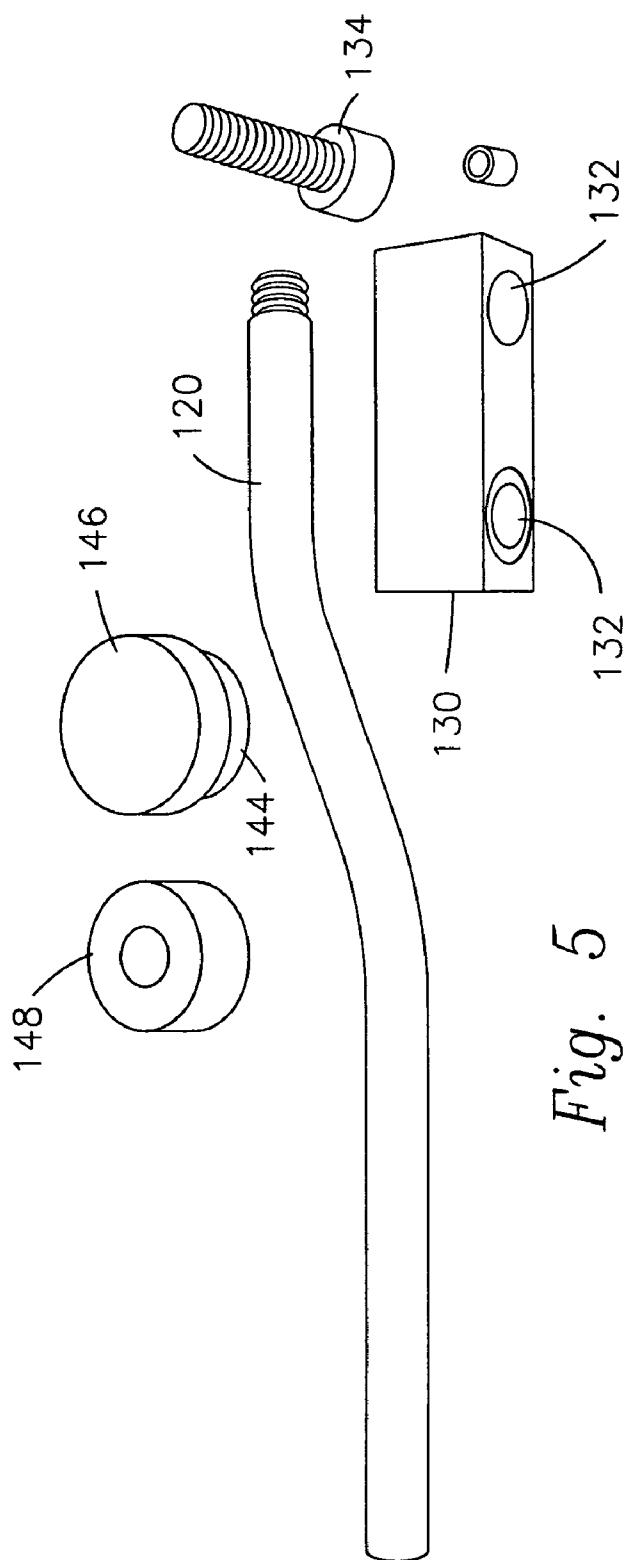


Fig. 5

SHOCK SUPPRESSOR FOR A BOW

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to archery bows, and particularly to a device for stopping the vibration and sound generated in the process of drawing and releasing the bow string.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED PRIOR ART

Archery and bow hunting have become increasingly popular sports. This popularity has spawned increasingly sophisticated bows, arrows, and bow accessories.

In the sport of archery, the basic configuration and operation of compound bows are generally known as they have been in use for a long time. Compound bows are used a great deal in hunting, because they provide several distinct advantages. Compound bows mechanically reduce the maximum draw weight, allowing the archer to hold full draw at a draw weight, less than that of the required maximum.

Compound bows also achieve more gradual arrow acceleration upon release with reduced stress on the arrow and the archer, which increases the arrow speed and shooting accuracy.

Compound bows include tension cables and a bowstring, which are connected between the upper and lower bow limbs. It is customary, in order to minimize any twisting torque on the bow limbs, to dispose the bowstring and the tension cables relatively close together, proximate the vertical centerline of the bow.

A drawback of the compound bow is the vibration generated upon releasing the bowstring to propel the arrow. When the bowstring reaches the end of its arrow-propelling path, the cables are propelled forwardly causing considerable hand shock. The portion of the cables which cross in the middle portion of the bow rub against each other to produce noise wasting kinetic energy. If used while hunting, the noise may alert game birds and animals.

Furthermore, the vibration generated when an arrow is launched from the bow gives a strange feeling to the holder of the bow when the arrow is launched. In addition, the vibration has a harmful effect upon the arrow flight.

These problems are apparent in both traditional bows and in compound bows, though it is more pronounced in compound bows since the amount of energy transferred is greater.

Numerous solutions to the above problems have been proposed over the years and the conventional approach to the problem has been to attach a device to the string above the knocking point for the arrow. U.S. Pat. No. 3,837,327 to Saunders et al. shows one of the proposed solutions to this problem.

Other prior art solutions have been to attach a plurality of short pieces of yarn and/or tying a bundle of short and narrow strips of flexible rubber to the string. While these prior art solutions have reduced the noise from bows to a great degree, the problem of deer or other game "jumping the string" as described above is still a problem because the noise has not been eliminated sufficiently.

Since a significant portion of this vibration is generated by the action of the limbs of the archery bow, means have been developed which mount onto the limbs themselves, which absorb or reduce the amount of vibration. However, these means for absorbing the vibration from the limbs have certain disadvantages. In particular, such means are attached to the limbs by an adhesive. This adhesive is subject to failure with the result that the vibration absorbing means will be thrown

off of the limb. If this should occur, this has a very deleterious effect upon the performance of the bow and may result in a broken limb.

However, the major problem with these prior art solutions resides in the fact that attachment of any materials to the bowstring will affect the path and speed of the bowstring, thereby creating an effect on the archer's shot.

Another problem with these prior art solutions resides in the fact that the attachment construction and positioning on the bowstring, while dampening vibration and reducing noise, does tend towards reducing the speed of the arrow.

The arrow speed depends upon several factors, one of the most important being the amount of energy put into the bow. Generally speaking, the more total energy put into the bow, the faster that the arrow will be propelled. Increased arrow speed is desirable, especially when hunting and shooting heavy arrows.

There exists an apparent need for an effective device for dampening vibration and reducing shock specifically in an archery bow, and, at the same time, increases the arrow speed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide a shock suppressor for an archery bow that reduces the hand shock.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor for an archery bow that is simple and less susceptible to wear and tear.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor that decreases the noise generated during the use as to not alert or frighten game birds and animals.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which is economical to produce and maintain.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which can easily be installed upon a compound bow and/or re-curve bow.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which is compatible with left and right hand bows.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which eliminates the need for an armguard by removing the oscillations of the string, which in turn would normally strike the archers bow arm and/or wrist.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which makes any bow more forgiving/accurate by launching the arrow at the brace height of the bow instead of the arrow riding the string inside the brace height of the bow toward the riser, before the arrow disengages the bow string.

The present invention relates to shock suppressor for a compound bow, and more particularly, to shock suppressor that reduces noise and vibrations.

The shock suppressor comprising:

a rod having a first end and a second end;

a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the rod passes through one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means passes through the other bore hole;

a cushion located at the first end of the rod.

The present invention also contemplates a shock suppressor for use with a compound bow, the compound bow having a riser and a pair of opposite bow limbs, a first and a second cable, which cross one another in extending between opposite

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bow limbs, a bowstring, an opening for a stabilizer, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rod having a first end and a second end;

a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the first end of the rod passes thru one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means passes thru the other bore hole;

a cushion attached to the second end of the rod;

wherein the fastening means is attached to the opening of the stabilizer;

wherein the shock suppressor is mounted into the riser below a knocking point.

The foregoing has outlined some of the more pertinent objects of the present invention. These objects should be construed to be merely illustrative of some of the more pertinent features and applications of the invention. Many other beneficial results can be obtained by applying the disclosed invention in a different manner or modifying the invention within the scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, other objects and a fuller understanding of the invention may be had by referring to the summary of the invention and the detailed description describing the preferred embodiment in addition to the scope of the invention defined by the claims taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be made to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a side view, illustrating the shock suppressor of the present invention attached to a compound bow in a rest position;

FIG. 2 is a closer view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 1, showing in detail the shock suppressor.

FIG. 3 is a left side view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the shock suppressor according to the present invention in the assembly position.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the disassembled parts of the shock suppressor of the present invention in a disassembling position.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a side view, illustrating the shock suppressor 10 of the present invention attached to a compound bow 20 in a rest position. The shock suppressor 10 is used with a conventional compound bow 20 having a bow handle 30, a riser 35, and a pair of bow limbs 40, 50. The first bow limb 40 and the second bow limb 50 are oppositely positioned in bow riser. Bowstring 60 spans between a first bow tip 70 and a second bow tip 80. The bowstring 60 then continues and extends over the pulleys, wheels and/or cams 90A, 90B positioned at or proximate to each of the bow tips 70, 80, and then the two ends of the bowstring 60, designated first cable end 100 and second cable end 110, cross to the opposite limb at which point they are attached to define a compound bow 20.

FIG. 2 shows a magnified view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 1, showing in detail the shock suppressor 10.

FIG. 3 is a left side view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows the details of the shock suppressor according to the present invention.

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The shock suppressor 10 comprises:

a rod 120 having a first end 122 and a second end 124;

a mounting block 130 having at least two bore holes 132, wherein the rod passes thru one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means 134 passes thru the other bore hole;

a cushion 140 located at the first end of the rod 120.

Rod

The rod 120 is a made of a rigid material such as aluminum plastic, steel, titanium, composite material, such as fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

The length of the rod is between 5 to 15 inches, preferably 11.5 inches.

In a preferable embodiment, the rod has an offset bend shape.

Mounting Block

The mounting block 130 is a made of a rigid material, such as—aluminum, steel, titanium, fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

The mounting block can be of any desirable size. In a preferable embodiment of the present invention, the mounting block 130 is approximately 2 inches wide by ¾ inch long.

The mounting block 130 includes at least two bore holes 132. The rod 120 passes through one of the bore holes and a fastening means 134 passes through the other bore hole.

The diameter of the borehole can vary, depending on the diameter of the rod and the diameter of the fastener. The first borehole being preferably ⅝ of an inch in diameter, and the second borehole being ⅜ of an inch.

The design of the mounting block allows the user to adjust the length of the rod 120 to just touch the bowstring 60 for an optimal performance. In this way, the distance between the riser and the cushion may be quickly and easily adjusted.

The mounting block is held onto the riser of the bow, where the stabilizer normally goes, by the fastening means 134 such as a bolt and/or set screw.

The mounting block can be attached to the bow in either the front or rear stabilizer holes (if your bow is so equipped).

The block thickness is between 0.2 to 1.5 inches, preferably ¾ inch.

Cushion

Cushion 140 may be formed of flexible thermoplastic elastomeric material, such as—rubber or urethane, or a closed-cell, waterproof foam. It is required that the material of the cushion is resiliently compressible and provides sound deadening characteristics when an object strikes the cushion member.

While it is believed that virtually any material would be effective for cushion 140, the best results have been achieved with a resilient rubber material, which provides a compressible “grip” on the string, or with a closed cell foam material.

In another preferable embodiment, the cushion includes an end cap 148 made of nylon and/or a plastic piece. The end cap is press fitted onto the rod end and then the cushion is affixed by a glue or adhesive to the end cap.

In a least preferable embodiment, the present invention contemplates the use of either a solid or semi-solid material, such as—a gel material.

Cushion 140 may be of cylindrical shaped, preferably a mushroom shaped, but not limited to this shape. The diameter of the cushion is between 0.5 and 2.0 inches, preferably 1.25 inches in diameter.

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As best seen in FIG. 3, cushion 140 includes a slot or crossed slot 144 formed in the forward face of the cushion. Slot 144 receives the bowstring 60.

Referring now back to FIG. 1, it can be seen that rod 120 of shock suppressor 10 is connected to the riser 35 by the mounting block 130. To launch an arrow, bowstring 60 is pulled rearwardly to the "drawn" position (not shown).

Cushion 140 is mounted to the end cap, which is affixed to the rod 120 such that the contact surface 146 of cushion 140 is in physical contact with bow string 60 in the "rest" position.

Cushion 140 is oriented with its longitudinal axis generally perpendicular to bowstring 60 in the "rest" position. Once bowstring 60 is drawn rearwardly to the drawn position and released, it will contact the rubber stopper. The material of the cushion serves to suddenly stop the movement of bowstring 60, forcing the arrow to leave the string at its brace height instead of the string traveling forward, past its brace height and then, the arrow being released quicker.

It has been found that the use of a rubber material dampens the vibration movement of the string in several ways. While a small "thud" sound occurs with the use of the shock suppressor of the present invention, the noise is much quieter and lower frequency, and therefore, less likely to startle or alarm game since low frequency sound is less directional.

The design of the shock suppressor, according to the present invention, enables the end user to easily attach or detach the shock suppressor into any archery bow, without the necessity of using tools or the removal of the cables and string.

In order to disassemble the shock suppressor, the fastening means is simply unscrewed from the hole, where the stabilizer is usually mounted.

It should be appreciated by one skilled in the art that the shock suppressor according to the present invention may be used on a re-curve bow or compound bow without varying from the invention.

The invention has been described in an illustrative manner, and it is to be understood that the terminology, which has been used, is intended to be in the nature of words of description rather than of limitation.

What is claimed is:

1. A combination of an archery bow and a shock suppressor mounted on the archery bow, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rigid rod having a first end, a second end, and a length;
a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes,
a fastening means passing through the other bore hole; wherein the mounting block is mounted to the bow by screwing the fastening means into a hole on a riser of the bow;
wherein the rigid rod is connected to the riser of the bow by the mounting block;
a cushion attached to the second end of the rigid rod; wherein the length of the rod is adjustable; and
wherein the length of the rod is adjusted by sliding the first end of the rod forward or backward through the bore hole.

2. A combination of an archery bow and a shock suppressor mounted on the archery bow, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rigid rod having a first end, a second end, and a length;
a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes,
a fastening means passing through the other bore hole;

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wherein the mounting block is mounted to the bow by screwing the fastening means into a hole on a riser on the bow;

wherein the rigid rod is connected to the riser of the bow by the mounting block;

a cushion attached to the second end of the rigid rod;

wherein the rigid rod has an offset bend shape;

wherein the length of the rod is adjustable; and

wherein the length of the rod is adjusted by sliding the first end of the rod forward or backward through the bore hole.

3. The combination of claim 2, wherein the rigid rod is made of an aluminum, plastic, steel, titanium, fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

4. The combination of claim 2, wherein the length of the rod is between 5 to 15 inches.

5. The combination of claim 2, wherein the mounting block is made of aluminum, steel, titanium, fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

6. The combination of claim 2, wherein the mounting block has a size of 2 inches wide and ¾ inches long.

7. The combination of claim 2, wherein the cushion is made of rubber, urethane, or closed cell waterproof foam.

8. A compound bow comprising:

a riser having at least one hole,

a pair of opposite bow limbs,

a first and a second bowstring, which cross one another in extending between opposite bow limbs,

a shock suppressor,

wherein the shock suppressor comprises:

a rigid rod having a first end, a second end, and a length;

a mounting block having at least two bore holes,

wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes of the mounting block and wherein the mounting block is positioned in direct contact to the riser of the bow;

wherein a fastening means passes through the other bore hole and is screwed into the hole of the riser;

wherein the length of the rod is adjustable; and

a cushion attached to the second end of the rigid rod, the cushion having an outer surface and an inner surface;

wherein the shock suppressor is mounted into the riser below a knocking point;

wherein when the bowstring is drawn to a draw position and released, the outer surface of the cushion physically contacts the bowstring.

9. The compound bow according to claim 8, wherein the cushion further comprises an end cap, wherein the end cap is attached between the cushion and the second end of the rod.

10. The compound bow according to claim 8, wherein the rigid rod is an offset rod.

11. The compound bow according to claim 8, wherein the cushion comprises a slot formed in the forward face of the cushion, wherein the slot receives the bowstring of the compound bow.

12. A combination of an archery bow and a shock suppressor mounted on the archery bow, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rigid rod having a first end, a second end, and a length;

a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes of the mounting block and wherein the

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mounting block is positioned in direct contact to a riser of the bow, wherein a fastening means passes through the other bore hole and into the bow riser; wherein the length of the rod is adjustable; and a cushion attached to the second end of the rigid rod, the cushion having a forward face and a backward face;

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wherein the cushion comprises a slot formed in the forward face of the cushion, wherein the slot receives the bow-string of the archery bow.

* * * * *

(12) **United States Patent**
Goade

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,753,044 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jul. 13, 2010**

(54) **SHOCK SUPPRESSOR FOR A BOW**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 54 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/070,758**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 21, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0141993 A1 Jun. 19, 2008

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 11/147,572, filed on
Jun. 8, 2005.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F41B 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **124/89; 124/86**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 124/23.1,
124/25.6, 86, 88, 89; 16/86 R, 86 A, 86 B,
16/86 C; 267/139, 140, 153
See application file for complete search history.

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5,992,403 A * 11/1999 Slates 124/89
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6,298,842 B1 * 10/2001 Sims 124/89
6,634,348 B2 * 10/2003 Gallops, Jr. 124/25.6
6,745,757 B2 * 6/2004 Sims 124/89

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Bow Master Magazine, Grand View Media Group, Summer 2004
Edition, Apr. 4, 2004, pp. 28 and 70.*

* cited by examiner

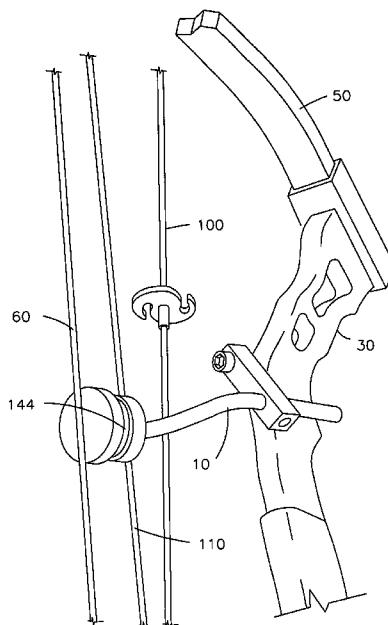
Primary Examiner—John Ricci

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—DeFillo & Associates, Inc;
Evelyn A. DeFillo

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a suppressor having: a rod
having a first end and a second end; a mounting block having
at least two bore holes, wherein the rod passes through one of
the bore holes, wherein a fastener passes through the other
bore hole; a cushion located at the first end of the rod, the
cushion having a first face and a second face; and wherein the
cushion includes at least one slot at the first face and a treaded
portion at the second face. The shock suppressor is mounted
to the riser of an archery bow.

6 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



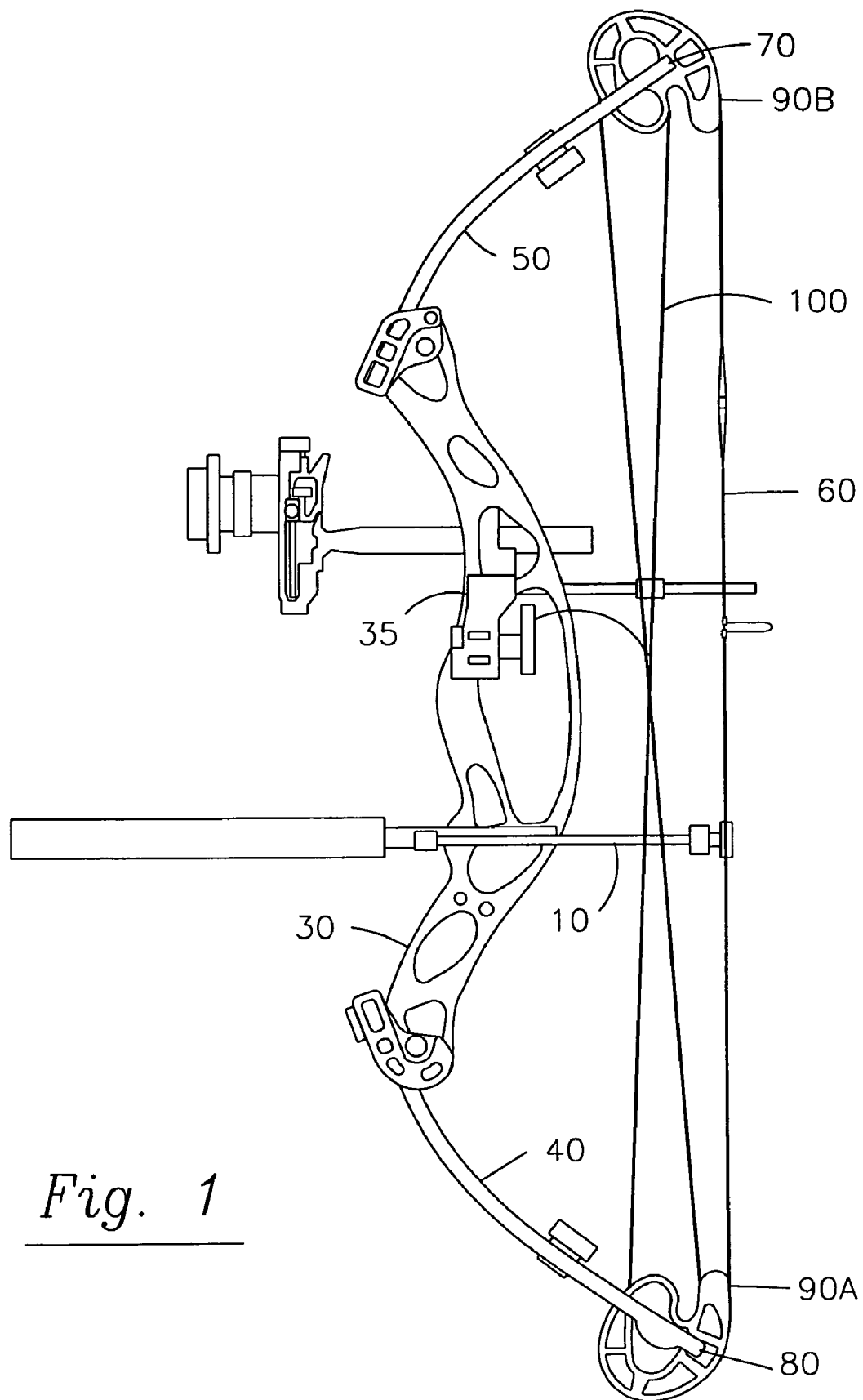


Fig. 1

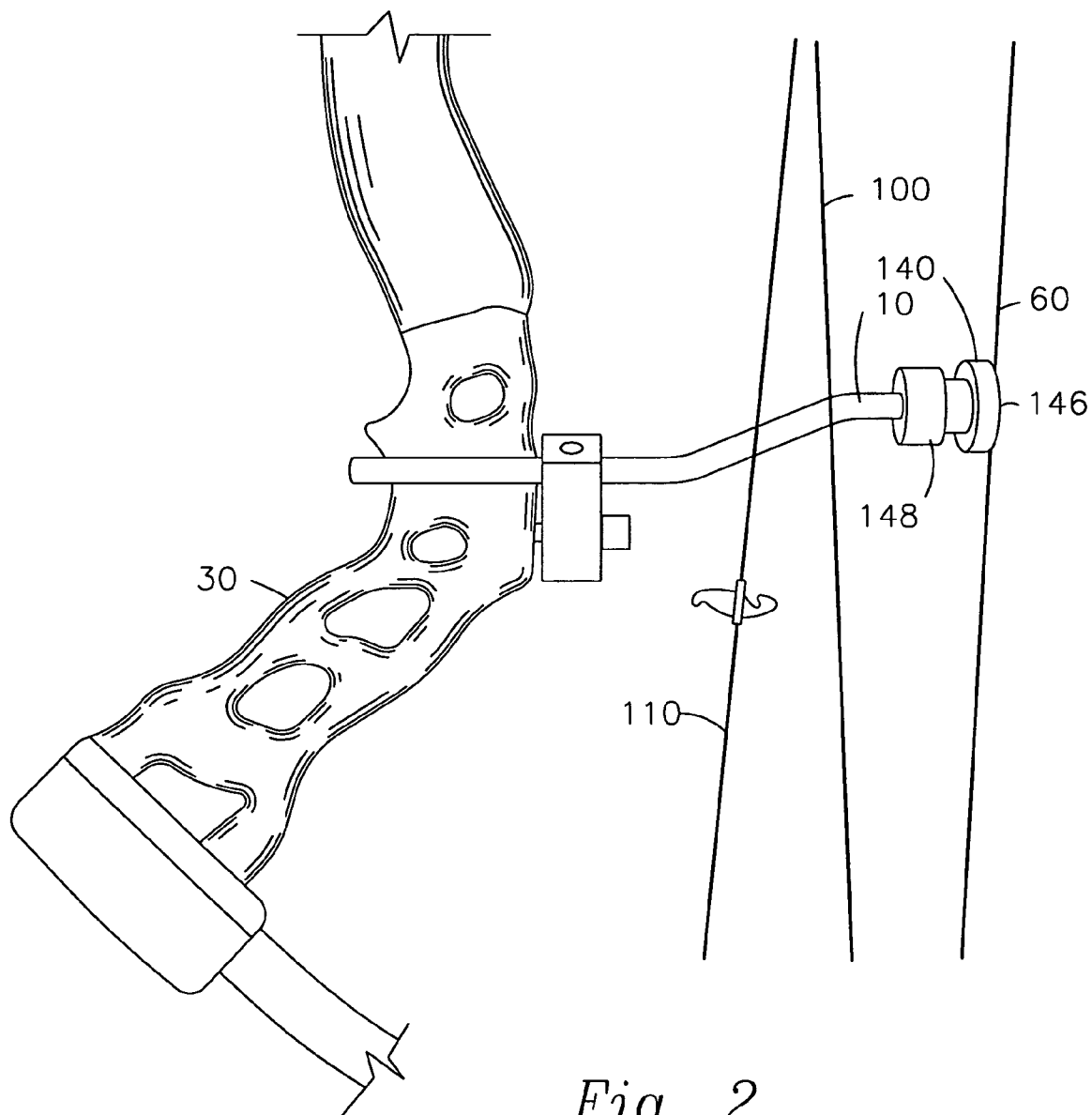


Fig. 2

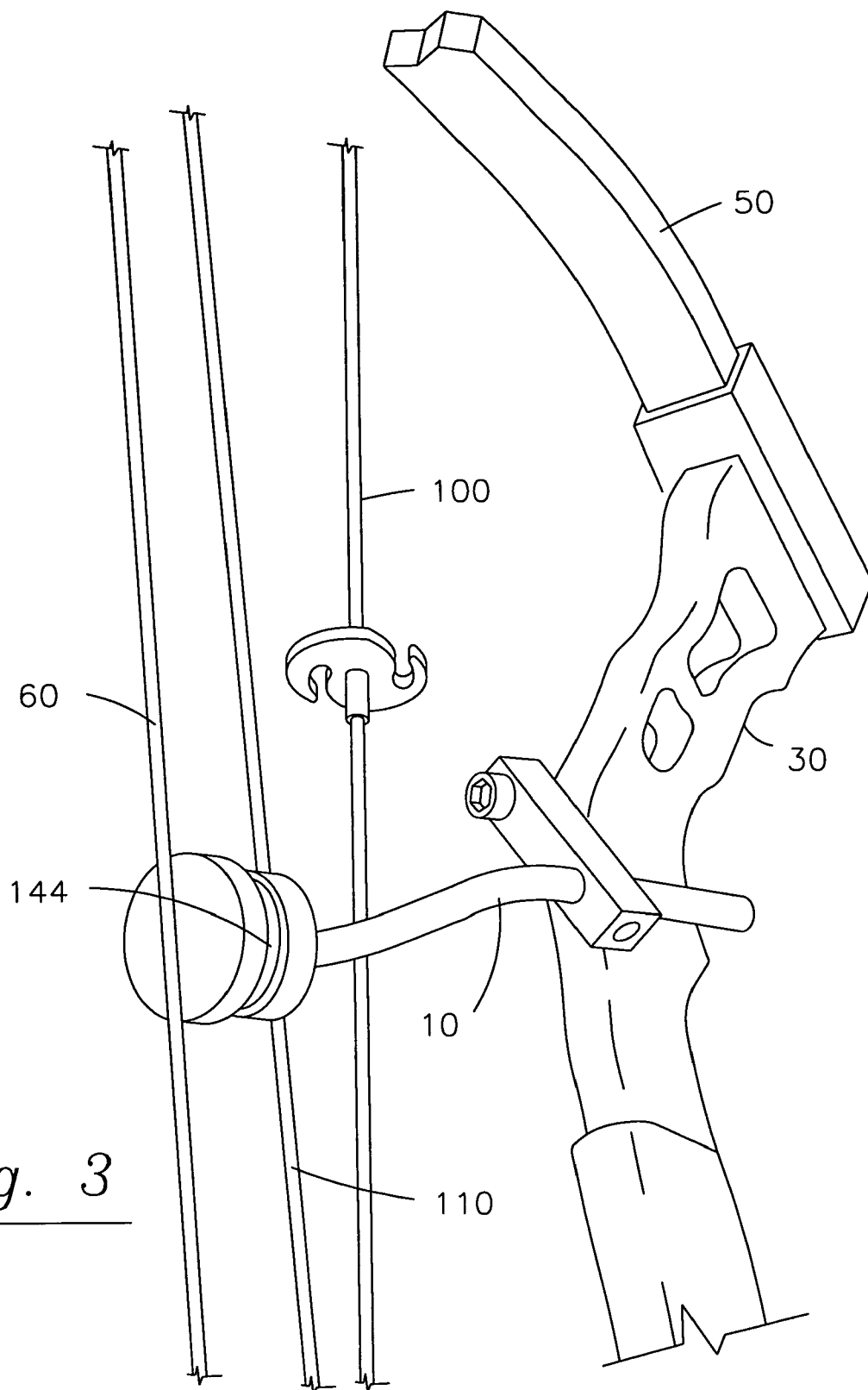


Fig. 3

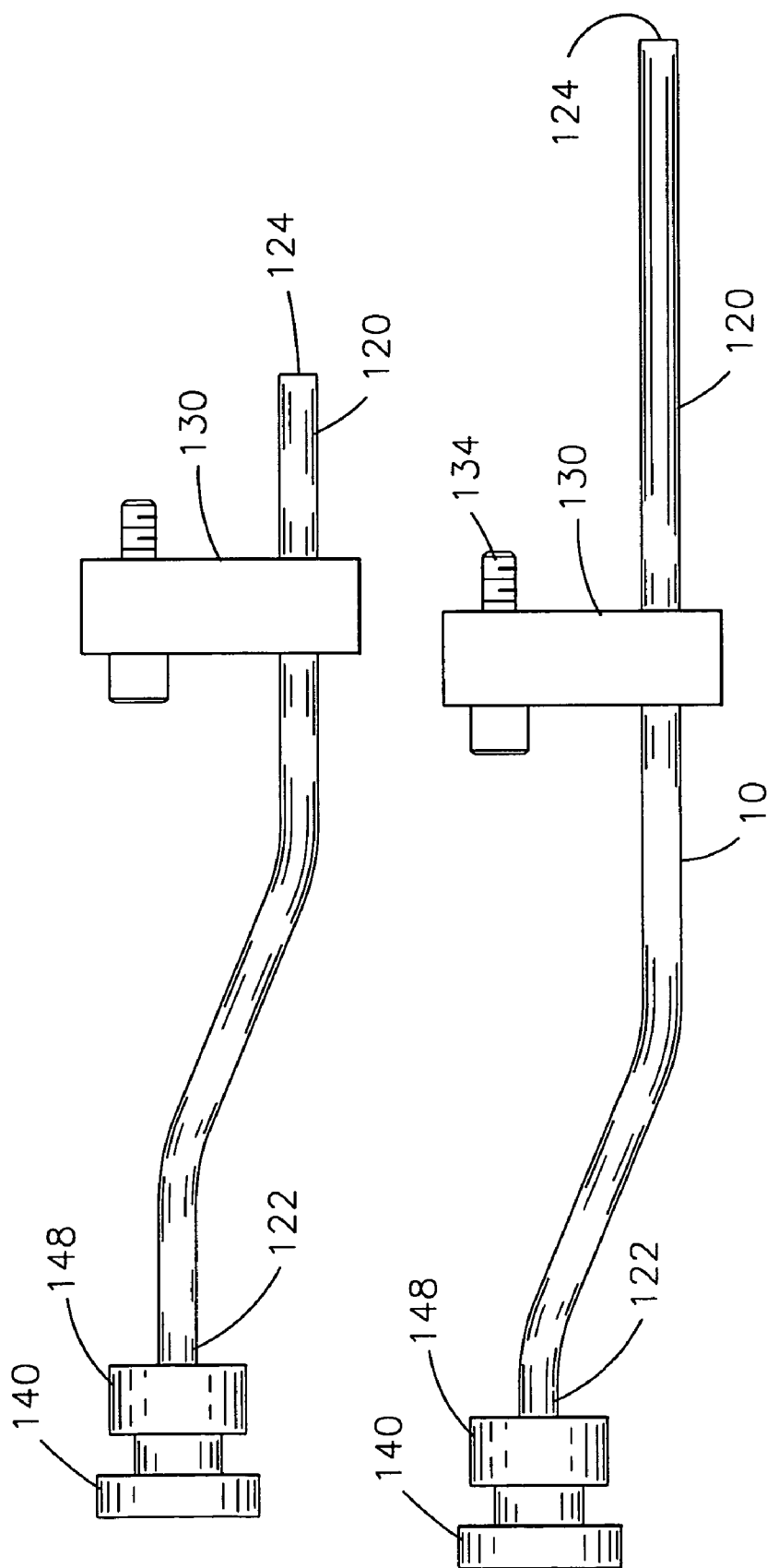


Fig. 4

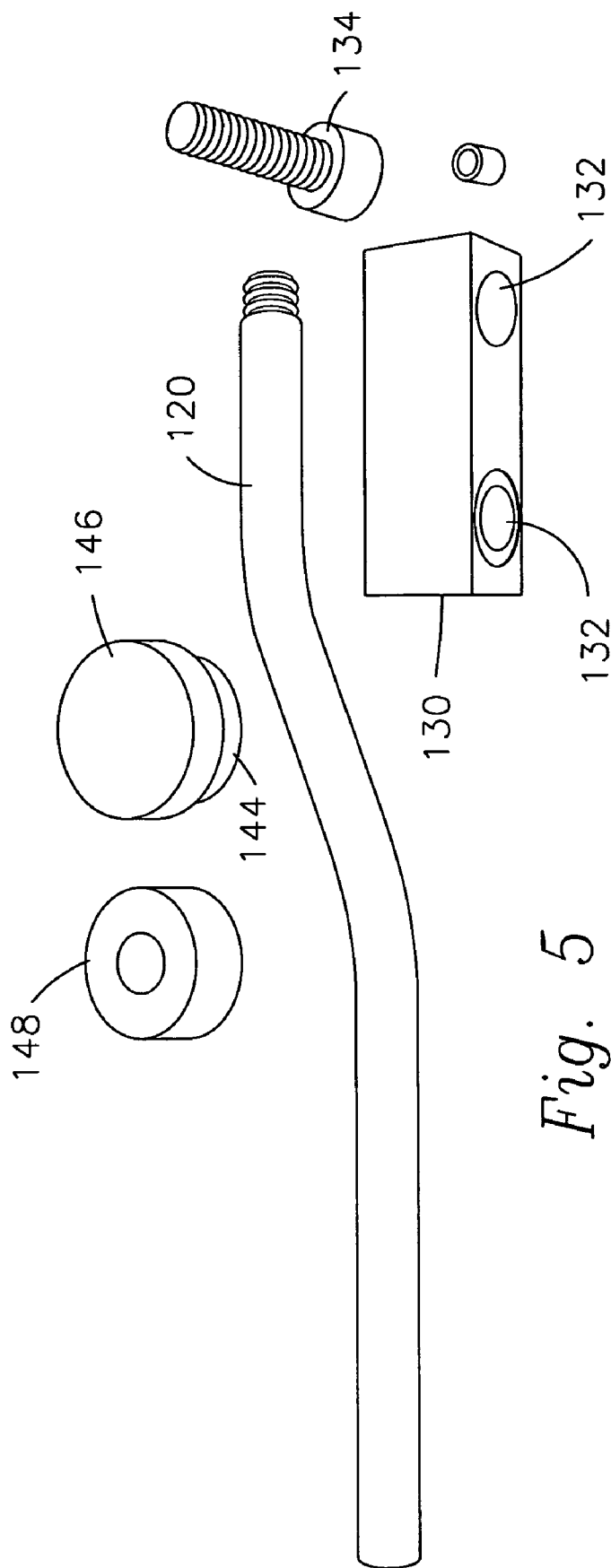


Fig. 5

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SHOCK SUPPRESSOR FOR A BOW

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation of application Ser. No. 11/147,572 filed Jun. 8, 2005, allowed Dec. 26, 2007.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to archery bows, and particularly to a device for stopping the vibration and sound generated in the process of drawing and releasing the bow string.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED PRIOR ART

Archery and bow hunting have become increasingly popular sports. This popularity has spawned increasingly sophisticated bows, arrows, and bow accessories.

In the sport of archery, the basic configuration and operation of compound bows are generally known as they have been in use for a long time. Compound bows are used a great deal in hunting, because they provide several distinct advantages. Compound bows mechanically reduce the maximum draw weight, allowing the archer to hold full draw at a draw weight, less than that of the required maximum.

Compound bows also achieve more gradual arrow acceleration upon release with reduced stress on the arrow and the archer, which increases the arrow speed and shooting accuracy.

Compound bows include tension cables and a bowstring, which are connected between the upper and lower bow limbs. It is customary, in order to minimize any twisting torque on the bow limbs, to dispose the bowstring and the tension cables relatively close together, proximate the vertical centerline of the bow.

A drawback of the compound bow is the vibration generated upon releasing the bowstring to propel the arrow. When the bowstring reaches the end of its arrow-propelling path, the cables are propelled forwardly causing considerable hand shock. The portion of the cables which cross in the middle portion of the bow rub against each other to produce noise wasting kinetic energy. If used while hunting, the noise may alert game birds and animals.

Furthermore, the vibration generated when an arrow is launched from the bow gives a strange feeling to the holder of the bow when the arrow is launched. In addition, the vibration has a harmful effect upon the arrow flight.

These problems are apparent in both traditional bows and in compound bows, though it is more pronounced in compound bows since the amount of energy transferred is greater.

Numerous solutions to the above problems have been proposed over the years and the conventional approach to the problem has been to attach a device to the string above the knocking point for the arrow. U.S. Pat. No. 3,837,327 to Saunders et al. shows one of the proposed solutions to this problem.

Other prior art solutions have been to attach a plurality of short pieces of yarn and/or tying a bundle of short and narrow strips of flexible rubber to the string. While these prior art solutions have reduced the noise from bows to a great degree, the problem of deer or other game "jumping the string" as described above is still a problem because the noise has not been eliminated sufficiently.

Since a significant portion of this vibration is generated by the action of the limbs of the archery bow, means have been developed which mount onto the limbs themselves, which absorb or reduce the amount of vibration. However, these

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means for absorbing the vibration from the limbs have certain disadvantages. In particular, such means are attached to the limbs by an adhesive. This adhesive is subject to failure with the result that the vibration absorbing means will be thrown off of the limb. If this should occur, this has a very deleterious effect upon the performance of the bow and may result in a broken limb.

However, the major problem with these prior art solutions resides in the fact that attachment of any materials to the bowstring will affect the path and speed of the bowstring, thereby creating an effect on the archer's shot.

Another problem with these prior art solutions resides in the fact that the attachment construction and positioning on the bowstring, while dampening vibration and reducing noise, does tend towards reducing the speed of the arrow.

The arrow speed depends upon several factors, one of the most important being the amount of energy put into the bow. Generally speaking, the more total energy put into the bow, the faster that the arrow will be propelled. Increased arrow speed is desirable, especially when hunting and shooting heavy arrows.

There exists an apparent need for an effective device for dampening vibration and reducing shock specifically in an archery bow, and, at the same time, increases the arrow speed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide a shock suppressor for an archery bow that reduces the hand shock.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor for an archery bow that is simple and less susceptible to wear and tear.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor that decreases the noise generated during the use as to not alert or frighten game birds and animals.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which is economical to produce and maintain.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which can easily be installed upon a compound bow and/or re-curve bow.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which is compatible with left and right hand bows.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which eliminates the need for an armguard by removing the oscillations of the string, which in turn would normally strike the archers bow arm and/or wrist.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a shock suppressor, which makes any bow more forgiving/accurate by launching the arrow at the brace height of the bow instead of the arrow riding the string inside the brace height of the bow toward the riser, before the arrow disengages the bow string.

The present invention relates to shock suppressor for a compound bow, and more particularly, to shock suppressor that reduces noise and vibrations.

The shock suppressor comprising:

a rod having a first end and a second end;

a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the rod passes through one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means passes through the other bore hole;

a cushion located at the first end of the rod.

The present invention also contemplates a shock suppressor for use with a compound bow, the compound bow having a riser and a pair of opposite bow limbs, a first and a second

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cable, which cross one another in extending between opposite bow limbs, a bowstring, an opening for a stabilizer, the shock suppressor comprising:

- a rod having a first end and a second end;
- a mounting block having at least two bore holes, wherein the first end of the rod passes thru one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means passes thru the other bore hole;
- a cushion attached to the second end of the rod;
- wherein the fastening means is attached to the opening of the stabilizer;
- wherein the shock suppressor is mounted into the riser below a knocking point.

The foregoing has outlined some of the more pertinent objects of the present invention. These objects should be construed to be merely illustrative of some of the more pertinent features and applications of the invention. Many other beneficial results can be obtained by applying the disclosed invention in a different manner or modifying the invention within the scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, other objects and a fuller understanding of the invention may be had by referring to the summary of the invention and the detailed description describing the preferred embodiment in addition to the scope of the invention defined by the claims taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be made to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a side view, illustrating the shock suppressor of the present invention attached to a compound bow in a rest position;

FIG. 2 is a closer view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 1, showing in detail the shock suppressor.

FIG. 3 is a left side view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the shock suppressor according to the present invention in the assembly position.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the disassembled parts of the shock suppressor of the present invention in a disassembling position.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a side view, illustrating the shock suppressor 10 of the present invention attached to a compound bow 20 in a rest position. The shock suppressor 10 is used with a conventional compound bow 20 having a bow handle 30, a riser 35, and a pair of bow limbs 40, 50. The first bow limb 40 and the second bow limb 50 are oppositely positioned in bow riser. Bowstring 60 spans between a first bow tip 70 and a second bow tip 80. The bowstring 60 then continues and extends over the pulleys, wheels and/or cams 90A, 90B positioned at or proximate to each of the bow tips 70, 80, and then the two ends of the bowstring 60, designated first cable end 100 and second cable end 110, cross to the opposite limb at which point they are attached to define a compound bow 20.

FIG. 2 shows a magnified view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 1, showing in detail the shock suppressor 10.

FIG. 3 is a left side view of the shock suppressor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows the details of the shock suppressor according to the present invention.

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The shock suppressor 10 comprises:

- a rod 120 having a first end 122 and a second end 124;
- a mounting block 130 having at least two bore holes 132, wherein the rod passes thru one of the bore holes, wherein a fastening means 134 passes thru the other bore hole;
- a cushion 140 located at the first end of the rod 120.

Rod

The rod 120 is made of a rigid material such as aluminum plastic, steel, titanium, composite material, such as fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

The length of the rod is between 5 to 15 inches, preferably 11.5 inches.

In a preferable embodiment, the rod has an offset bend shape.

Mounting Block

The mounting block 130 is made of a rigid material, such as—aluminum, steel, titanium, fiberglass, carbon composite, or carbon laminate.

The mounting block can be of any desirable size. In a preferable embodiment of the present invention, the mounting block 130 is approximately 2 inches wide by 3/4 inch long.

The mounting block 130 includes at least two bore holes 132. The rod 120 passes through one of the bore holes and a fastening means 134 passes through the other bore hole.

The diameter of the borehole can vary, depending on the diameter of the rod and the diameter of the fastener. The first borehole being preferably 3/16 of an inch in diameter, and the second borehole being 3/8 of an inch.

The design of the mounting block allows the user to adjust the length of the rod 120 to just touch the bowstring 60 for an optimal performance. In this way, the distance between the riser and the cushion may be quickly and easily adjusted.

The mounting block is held onto the riser of the bow, where the stabilizer normally goes, by the fastening means 134 such as a bolt and/or set screw.

The mounting block can be attached to the bow in either the front or rear stabilizer holes (if your bow is so equipped).

The block thickness is between 0.2 to 1.5 inches, preferably 3/4 inch.

Cushion

Cushion 140 may be formed of flexible thermoplastic elastomeric material, such as—rubber or urethane, or a closed-cell, waterproof foam. It is required that the material of the cushion is resiliently compressible and provides sound deadening characteristics when an object strikes the cushion member.

While it is believed that virtually any material would be effective for cushion 140, the best results have been achieved with a resilient rubber material, which provides a compressible “grip” on the string, or with a closed cell foam material.

In another preferable embodiment, the cushion includes an end cap 148 made of nylon and/or a plastic piece. The end cap is press fitted onto the rod end and then the cushion is affixed by a glue or adhesive to the end cap.

In a least preferable embodiment, the present invention contemplates the use of either a solid or semi-solid material, such as—a gel material.

Cushion 140 may be of cylindrical shaped, preferably a mushroom shaped, but not limited to this shape. The diameter of the cushion is between 0.5 and 2.0 inches, preferably 1.25 inches in diameter.

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As best seen in FIG. 3, cushion 140 includes a slot or crossed slot 144 formed in the forward face of the cushion. Slot 144 receives the bowstring 60.

Referring now back to FIG. 1, it can be seen that rod 120 of shock suppressor 10 is connected to the riser 35 by the mounting block 130. To launch an arrow, bowstring 60 is pulled rearwardly to the “drawn” position (not shown)

Cushion 140 is mounted to the end cap, which is affixed to the rod 120 such that the contact surface 146 of cushion 140 is in physical contact with bow string 60 in the “rest” position.

Cushion 140 is oriented with its longitudinal axis generally perpendicular to bowstring 60 in the “rest” position. Once bowstring 60 is drawn rearwardly to the drawn position and released, it will contact the rubber stopper. The material of the cushion serves to suddenly stop the movement of bowstring 60, forcing the arrow to leave the string at its brace height instead of the string traveling forward, past its brace height and then, the arrow being released quicker.

It has been found that the use of a rubber material dampens the vibration movement of the string in several ways. While a small “thud” sound occurs with the use of the shock suppressor of the present invention, the noise is much quieter and lower frequency, and therefore, less likely to startle or alarm game since low frequency sound is less directional.

The design of the shock suppressor, according to the present invention, enables the end user to easily attach or detach the shock suppressor into any archery bow, without the necessity of using tools or the removal of the cables and string.

In order to disassemble the shock suppressor, the fastening means is simply unscrewed from the hole, where the stabilizer is usually mounted.

It should be appreciated by one skilled in the art that the shock suppressor according to the present invention may be used on a re-curve bow or compound bow without varying from the invention.

The invention has been described in an illustrative manner, and it is to be understood that the terminology, which has been used, is intended to be in the nature of words of description rather than of limitation.

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What is claimed is:

1. A shock suppressor adapted to be use with a bow, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rigid rod having a first end and a second end, wherein the second end of the rigid rod includes a tip;

a mounting block adapted to be mounted in direct contact with the bow, wherein the mounting block includes at least two bore holes;

a cushion surrounding the tip of the second end of the rigid rod;

wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes;

wherein a threaded fastening means passes through the other bore hole and is adapted to be threaded to a hole in the bow.

2. The shock suppressor of claim 1, wherein the threaded fastening means is selected from a screw or bolt.

3. The shock suppressor according to claim 1, wherein the rigid rod is an offset rod.

4. The shock suppressor according to claim 1, wherein the tip of the rigid rod is threaded and wherein the cushion is threaded to the tip.

5. The shock suppressor according to claim 4, wherein the cushion is interchangeable.

6. A shock suppressor adapted to be use with a bow, the shock suppressor comprising:

a rigid rod having a first end and a second end, wherein the second end of the rigid rod includes a tip;

a mounting block adapted to be mounted in direct contact with the bow, wherein the mounting block includes at least two bore holes;

a cushion surrounding the tip of the second end of the rigid rod;

wherein the first end of the rigid rod passes through one of the bore holes;

wherein a threaded fastening means passes through the other bore hole and is adapted to be threaded to a hole in the bow;

wherein the cushion has a mushroom shape.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 4

FROM THE PARKER BOW 2015 CATALOG AT URL

http://d1jze0g8s83f2g.cloudfront.net/images/pdfs/ParkerBows2015_Catalog_Web.pdf

COMPOUND BOWS:

VIKING # C110
ULTRA LITE 30+ # C316
EAGLE # C320
BLACK EAGLE # C321
LIGHTNING #C407
BLACK LIGHTNING # C408
PINK LIGHTNING # C409

COMPOUND BOW OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

ULTRA LITE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
EAGLE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLACK EAGLE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLACK LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE
PINK LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE

CROSSBOWS:

CONCORDE W/QUICK DRAW SYSTEM # X110
GALE FORCE # X116
TORNADO F4 # X121
CENTERFIRE # X211
THUNDERHAWK # X221
BLACKHAWK # X226
ENFORCER # X301

CROSSBOW OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

CONCORDE W/QUICK DRAW SYSTEM OUTFITTER PACKAGE
GALE FORCE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
TORNADO F4 OUTFITTER PACKAGE
CENTERFIRE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
THUNDERHAWK OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLACKHAWK OUTFITTER PACKAGE
ENFORCER OUTFITTER PACKAGE

OPTIONAL ACCESSORY:

BUSHWACKER CROSSBOW
CHALLENGER CROSSBOW

STRING SUPPRESSOR KITS:

THUNDERHAWK # 38-2351
BLACKHAWK # 38-2351
CHALLENGER # 38-2351
ENFORCER (2013 & 2014) # 38-2352
BUSHWACKER (2013 & LATER) # 38-2353

note that the #'s listed are Parker's model #'s

FROM THE 2014 PARKER BOWS CATALOG AT URL

http://issuu.com/parkerbows/docs/parkerbows_2014productguide_web?e=7268327%2F6177363

COMPOUND BOWS:

VIKING # C110
KODIAK # C315
EAGLE # C320
BLACK EAGLE # C321
LIGHTNING # C407
BLACK LIGHTNING # C408
PINK LIGHTNING # C409

OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

KODIAK OUTFITTER PACKAGE
EAGLE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLACK EAGLE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLACK LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE
PINK LIGHTNING OUTFITTER PACKAGE

CROSSBOWS:

CONCORDE # X110
GALE FORCE # X115
TORNADO F4 #X120
CENTERFIRE # X211

OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

CONCORDE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
GALE FORCE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
TORNADO F4 OUTFITTER PACKAGE
CENTERFIRE OUTFITTER PACKAGE

CROSSBOW OPTIONAL ACCESSORY:

THUNDERHAWK
BLACK HAWK
BUSHWACKER
CHALLENGER

STRING SUPPRESSOR KIT CROSSBOWS:

THUNDERHAWK # 38-2351
BLACKHAWK # 38-2351
CHALLENGER # 38-2351
ENFORCER (2013 & 2014) # 38-2352
BUSHWACKER # 38-2353

FROM THE 2013 PARKER BOWS CATALOG AT URL

<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B6U0Qmyr0cUIRFIzMnZlQlZwR2s/edit?pli=1>

COMPOUND BOWS:

PYTHON #C105
VELOCITY #C310
EAGLE #C320
SIDEKICK EXTREME #C400
PINK SIDEKICK EXTREME #C401

OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

PYTHON OUTFITTER PACKAGE
VELOCITY OUTFITTER PACKAGE
EAGLE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
SIDEKICK EXTREME OUTFITTER PACKAGE
PINK SIDEKICK EXTREME OUTFITTER PACKAGE

CROSSBOWS:

GALE FORCE #X115
TORNADO F4 #X120
HORNET EXTREME #X215
CONCORDE #X110

CROSSBOW OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

GALE FORCE OUTFITTER PACKAGE
TORNADO F4 OUTFITTER PACKAGE
HORNET EXTREME OUTFITTER PACKAGE
CONCORDE OUTFITTER PACKAGE

STRING SUPPRESSOR KITS:

CYCLONE #38-233 (EXCLUDES 2008 CYCLONE)
TORNADO #38-233
BUSHWACKER #38-234
ENFORCER #38-234
PANTHER #38-234
HORNET EXTREME #38-235
THUNDERHAWK #38-2351
BLACKHAWK #38-2351
CHALLENGER #38-2351

FROM THE 2012 PARKER BOWS CATALOG AT URL
http://parkerbows.com/images/Parker_Product_Guide.pdf

COMPOUND BOWS:

PYTHON # C105
INFERNO # C210
INFERNO FIRESTORM PACKAGE # C210-FS
VELOCITY # C310
WILDFIRE EXTREME # C300
BLAZER #C305
SIDEKICK #C400
SIDEKICK PINK #C401
SIDEKICK EXTREME

OUTFITTER PACKAGES:

PYTHON OUTFITTER PACKAGE
INFERNO OUTFITTER PACKAGE
VELOCITY OUTFITTER PACKAGE
WILDFIRE EXTREME OUTFITTER PACKAGE
BLAZER OUTFITTER PACKAGE
SIDEKICK OUTFITTER PACKAGE
SIDEKICK PINK OUTFITTER PACKAGE

CROSSBOWS:

GALE FORCE # X115
TORNADO F4 #X120
HORNET EXTREME # X215
CONCORDE #X110

CROSSBOW PACKAGES:

GALE FORCE PACKAGE
TORNADO F4 PACKAGE
HORNET EXTREME PACKAGE
CONCORD PACKAGE

STRING SUPPRESSOR KITS:

CYCLONES (EXCLUDES 2008) & TORNADO # 38-233
BUSHWACKER, ENFORCER & PANTHER # 38-234
HORNET EXTREME # 38-235
TOMAHAWK # 38-2351
CHALLENGER # 38-2352

FROM THE 2011 PARKER PRODUCT GUIDE AT URL

http://parkerbows.com/pb/2007/images/Parker_Product_Guide_2011.pdf

COMPOUND BOWS:

AMBUSER #C200
INFERNO #C210
INFERNO FIRESTORM PACKAGE #C210-FS
WILDFIRE EXTREME #C300
BLAZER #C305
SIDEKICK EXTREME #C400
SIDEKICK PINK #C401
BLACKHAWK EZ DRAW #C205

BOW PACKAGES:

AMBUSER PACKAGE
INFERNO PACKAGE
WILDFIRE EXTREME PACKAGE
BLAZER PACKAGE
SIDEKICK EXTREME PACKAGE
SIDEKICK PINK PACKAGE
BLACKHAWK EZ DRAW PACKAGE

CROSSBOWS:

CYCLONE EXPRESS #X100
CONCORDE #X110

CROSSBOW PACKAGES:

CYCLONE EXPRESS PACKAGE
CONCORDE PACKAGE

STRING SUPPRESSOR KITS:

CYCLONE & TORNADO # 38-233
BUSHWACKER, ENFORCER & PANTHER # 38-234
HORNET EXTREME # 38-235

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

☐ Other *(specify)*: _____
_____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil coversheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Joseph Daniel Goade (an individual)

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Barry County, MO
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Ralph Krisher, Esq. (# 027054), 2602 Merchants Walk, P.O. Box
330997, Murfreesboro, TN 37133 (615) 410-3482

DEFENDANTS

Parker Compound Bows, Inc. (a Virginia Corporation)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Augusta County, VA
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition) <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
35 U.S.C. § 271

Brief description of cause:
Infringement of U.S. Letters Patent

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ _____

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____

DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

10/03/2015

/s/ Ralph Krisher

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____

AMOUNT _____

APPLYING IFP _____

JUDGE _____

MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.**
 Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553
 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.